

## G.O.P. MEN HEAR CHAMPIONS OF NATIONS AT WAR

Dr. MacCracken Expresses Hope That Conflict Will Be Drawn Game.

### GERMAN, JAPANESE AND ENGLISH VIEWS GIVEN

At the first of a series of six non-partisan discussions arranged by the Republican Club, which followed a luncheon in the clubhouse, 54 West Fortieth street, yesterday afternoon, a big crowd of earnest men listened for nearly three hours with great interest to five addresses dealing with various phases of the European war.

They applauded vigorously when Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, chancellor emeritus of New York University, took several "falls" out of Dr. C. W. Eliot, Harvard's president emeritus, for his anti-German stand and championed hands which he expressed the fervent hope that the war would be a drawn game. They enthusiastically received the explanation of Dr. T. W. Higginson, managing director of the East and West News Bureau, as to the reasons why Japan got into the big fight, and gave Dr. Edwin Bjorkman of the American Scandinavian Foundation a hearty reception.

They listened with drawn breath to a high note struck by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Director of Colonial Affairs of the German Empire, who argued that warships have no right on the seas outside territorial waters and proposed that the oceans should be neutral, and they politely applauded at fitting intervals, but they lost a grip on their manifest desire to be neutral when the Rev. Dr. William Carter, president of the Church and School Social Service Board, speaking for the English, retold the story of the violation of Belgium's neutrality.

**Strikes Responsive Chord.** "Of course we have to remain neutral," said Dr. Carter. "The President has said so, but down underneath, you know, no President can shake the mind and blind the heart and soul."

Dr. MacCracken didn't spare Dr. Eliot for saying that "in Germany all the forces of education, finance, commercial development, a pagan philosophy, and government have been preparing for this war since 1869," and "to stop it now, before these forces have been overwhelmingly defeated and before the whole German people are convinced that they are defeated would be to leave humanity exposed to certain recurrence of the fearful convulsions we are now witnessing."

"In a single sentence," the venerable educator said with much emphasis, "I both deny the truth of these assertions and urge all true Americans to favor and advocate as the most desirable outcome of this conflict, and that at the earliest possible moment, that this war be a drawn game. Further, I advocate that Americans should unite in wishing that so long as the war must go on, it be kept as nearly as possible where it is now, either on or near the boundary lines between the hostile peoples, both the west of Europe and the east of Europe, and that the war be a drawn game. Why should more of the face of the earth be made a waste?"

**Gives Japanese View.** Dr. Dernburg began by saying the Japanese harbor no feelings of enmity against the German people and told how the Japanese are especially indebted to the Germans in science, in philosophy, in medicine, in military art and in technique.

The conflicting policies pursued by Japan and Germany in the Far East, which have at last resulted in the present war, he said, "had their inception in the time of the China-Japan war of 1894-95. That war completely revolutionized the Far Eastern situation. From that point also dates the new alignment of the Powers, most interested in the Far East which had profoundly influenced all the subsequent developments. The exposure of China's weakness by Japan, in 1895, was the signal for European aggression."

"When Ito and Matsui concluded at Shimonoseki the negotiations of the peace treaty with Li Hung Chang they felt justified in the thought that Japan had scored a victory in diplomacy no less brilliant than those upon land and sea. The wily Chinese diplomat, on the other hand, must have been laughing up his sleeve that he had outwitted his rivals, for no sooner had peace terms been made known than Ito, Japan's Premier at that time, was confronted by a joint note addressed to the Mikado by Russia, France and Germany, compelling him to renounce his claim to the Liaotung Peninsula. This was urged on the plea that the retention of the peninsula by Japan would be a standing menace to the capital of China and the peace of the Orient."

"It took Japan, however, not many years to discover the real motive of Germany in joining the European coalition. On November 1, 1897, two German gunboats were murdered by a Chinese mob in the Shantung province of China."

**Germany's Demands.**

"This was immediately seized upon as a pretext and on the 14th of the same month German warships entered the harbor of Kiaochow, landed marines and hoisted the German flag on the fort of a friendly wave-sign. Power, then reparation was demanded from Peking. And remarkably drastic were the terms, namely, 110,000 on account of each dead man and the severest penalties for the assassins and local officials. Since then the world has never seen nor heard of such an extraordinary demand as this reparation for the murder of two lost apostles of the gospel."

"As a matter of fact Germany had for some time been casting longing eyes on the China coast to find a shelter for her navy to use as a strong weapon for the domination of her Far East programme. The seizure of Kiaochow by Germany, he added, inaugurated an era of European aggression in the Manchu empire; the Russian eagle was soon flying over Port Arthur, France lodged herself in Kwangchow-shan, England in Weihaiwei and additional territories came within the reach of 'spheres of influence.'"

"The murder of the two German subjects at Peking was, therefore, the God-given opportunity for the Kaiser. Because of the debt China felt she owed to the German service in saving the Liaotung Peninsula, most of the demands were soon accorded to."

Germany got a ninety-nine year lease of Kiaochow, he said, and made it a base, politically and commercially. The seizure of Kiaochow by Germany, he added, inaugurated an era of European aggression in the Manchu empire; the Russian eagle was soon flying over Port Arthur, France lodged herself in Kwangchow-shan, England in Weihaiwei and additional territories came within the reach of 'spheres of influence.'"

Dr. Dernburg continued: "I think the belief that all must stand together and that Sweden, Norway and Denmark must be able to defend themselves, he said, would have 1,000,000 men to fight for peace and national independence."

## FOUR NOTED U. S. WOMEN SAIL FOR WARRING LANDS



MRS. HARRY WHITNEY, MRS. REGINALD BROOKS, MRS. MARY R. RINEHART, MRS. GIFFORD PINCHOT.

The Franconia of the Cunard Line left here yesterday with many noted Americans who will visit the war zone. She carried in all 440 passengers, including two Englishmen who were taking American brides home with them.

Among the passengers were Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot and John Wanamaker, Jr., who will join his grandfather's London office.

Mrs. Whitney is returning to Europe after a two weeks rest here. She will go at once to France and resume her hospital work there. She may return for an American colony. If she does any nursing it will be incidental to the main object of her visit, she said.

"I am going to write the story of France," said Mrs. Rinehart. "Not that it has not been written in part, but it has never been printed here in detail."

Mrs. Rinehart was a black velvet suit and a red hat. She had a pin of the Red Cross and a badge of the Pittsburgh Training School for Nurses, where she was graduated. Dr. Rinehart, who came to see her, did not look displeased.

"If you want to do away with wars," he said, "we must reestablish that 'free sea' to be ruled exclusively by the merchant marine of all nations. Within that territory the people have a right to take such measures for their defense as they think necessary, but the sending of troops and war machines into the territory of others or into neutral parts of the world is a casus belli."

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## COTTON SHIPS REACH GERMANY IN SAFETY

Arrival of Three at Bremen Forecasts Continuous Shipments.

BRITISH GOOD FAITH SEEN

Direct shipments of cotton to Germany have been demonstrated to be a success. Interests behind a number of recent sailings of American cotton laden ships announced yesterday that three of the ships have arrived safely at Bremen.

The ships are the El Monte, the Greenbrier and the Carolyn. Cables telling of the safe arrival of the latter two were

received by the New York agents late yesterday afternoon.

The three successful voyages are regarded as a convincing demonstration of the good faith of Great Britain in permitting American ships carrying cotton to proceed without molestation, according to agreement. They have also shown that American ships can safely navigate the mine fields of the North Sea and adjacent waters when guided by British or German pilots.

As the result of the safe arrival of these ships it is believed that a steady stream of cotton will now go to Germany, to the advantage to cotton growers and traders in this country. A prominent cotton shipping man estimated that 100,000 bales of cotton have already been received in Germany, either directly or through the Netherlands, Denmark and Italy.

A direct effect of the success of the cotton ships is likely to be an easing of insurance rates on further shipments. Private underwriters probably will now begin to accept war cotton risks, the Federal insurance bureau having carried all of this insurance up to this time. The Federal rate also, it is thought, will be reduced.

The Greenbrier carried cotton valued at

about \$450,000. She left New Orleans on December 16 and Norfolk, where she carried a cargo of 5,000 bales of cotton and 204 bags of wool, the total cargo being valued at \$600,000.

The Carolyn left Savannah December 7, sailing from Boston, where it took on wool, on December 14. It arrived at Paimouth December 31, where the cargo was inspected and released immediately by the British. It proceeded by the north of Scotland to Eiberg, which it left on January 5, leaving on the German pilot at Listercliff Buoy, near Eiberg, on the border between Denmark and Germany. Cables announce that there was no trouble in getting a pilot, which the German authorities had provided in waiting, and that the ship had no difficulty in steaming through the mine fields.

The Carolyn will leave Bremen on the return voyage on January 16 with a general cargo, for Baltimore or Savannah. The Greenbrier will sail at the same time, with a miscellaneous cargo for New York, including German dyestuffs.

At least seven vessels are now loading with cotton at American ports for Germany. The Margaret, formerly the Da-cia of the Hamburg-American Line, now under American registry, is loading under

the peculiar circumstances of not knowing whether it will be allowed to proceed to Germany or not. The Federal war risk insurance bureau has refused to accept war risk insurance on it, in fear of seizure by the Allies as a German ship. Cotton shippers are making a strenuous fight to have the Government insist on the privileges which American registry should give it.

## INSISTS PRISONERS ARE KILLED.

French Captives Declare Gen. von Stenger Issued Order.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Jan. 9.—The French Minister to Switzerland has replied to the denial issued by the German Minister that Gen. von Stenger had issued orders to kill all wounded and unwounded prisoners.

The French Minister produced a collection of sworn statements by Gen. von Stenger's soldiers who were captured by the French which confirm the previous charges. These affidavits say the orders were issued between August 9 and August 26.

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## Annual Sale of Blankets, Comfortables, Bedspreads Standard Lines Radically Reduced

**Blankets**  
Single Bed Size. . . . . \$4.50, \$5.75 & \$7.85  
Usually \$6.00 to \$10.00  
Full Bed Size. . . . . \$5.00, \$6.75 & \$9.50  
Usually \$6.50 to \$11.75  
**Plaid Blankets (all wool)**  
Usually \$6.00 to \$11.50 per pair. \$4.85, \$5.75 & \$9.50  
**Comfortables**  
Dotted Mulls, plain bordered. Usually \$3.50. . . \$2.50

**Broken Lines of Silk & Satin Comfortables**  
Down or wool filled. . . . . \$5.85 to \$21.50  
Usually \$7.50 to \$35.00

**Bedspreads**  
Satin Finish. Usually \$4.50. . . . . \$3.25  
Plain White Batiste (hemstitched). . . . . \$2.95  
Usually \$5.50  
Embroidered. Usually \$8.50. . . . . \$5.50  
Sixth Floor

**Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases**  
63 x 99. . . . . 66c 42 x 38 1/2. . . . . 18c  
72 x 99. . . . . 75c 45 x 38 1/2. . . . . 19c  
81 x 99. . . . . 84c 50 x 38 1/2. . . . . 22c  
90 x 99. . . . . 92c 54 x 38 1/2. . . . . 25c  
90 x 108. . . . . \$1.02

**1150 Dozen Pillow Cases**  
45x38 1/2—Usually 20c. . . . . 15c  
Second Floor

## Annual Sale of Household Linens Offering Unprecedented Price Advantages

**Enormous Collection of Table Cloths & Napkins**  
At 1/3 to 1/2 Less Than Former Prices  
**Table Cloths**  
\$1.25 to \$51.25—Usually \$1.90 to \$102.50  
**Napkins**  
\$4.25, \$4.75, \$6.95, \$9.38 & \$11.75 dozen.  
Usual Prices \$6.00 to \$23.50  
**Scalloped Damask Tea Cloths**  
88c & \$1.38—Usually \$1.75 to \$2.75  
**Towels**  
\$2.50, \$2.85, \$3.00, \$4.20 & \$7.50 per dozen.  
Usually \$3.00 to \$10.50  
**Linen Sheets & Pillow Cases**  
"Old Fashion" homespun, hand woven pure flax linen, hand sewn and hand hemstitched.

**Sale Prices Usual Prices**  
Sheets \$7.50 & \$9.85 pair—\$9.50 & \$12.75  
Pillow Cases \$2.25 pair—\$3.00

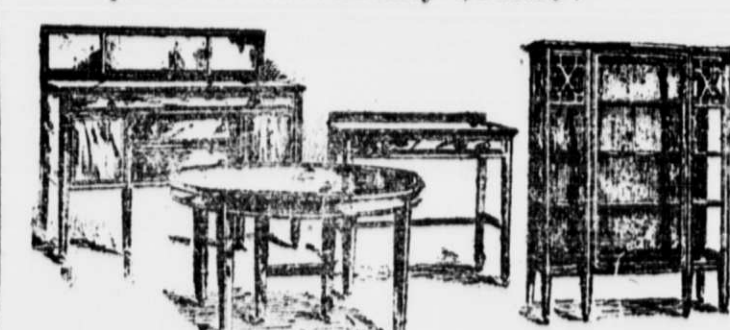
**\$25,000 Worth of Fancy Linens**  
At Reductions of 1/3 and 1/2  
Presenting a magnificent assortment of lace trimmed and embroidered linens in Doylies, Centrepieces, Scarfs, Tea, Luncheon and Dinner Cloths.  
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## January Clearance Sale of Dining Room & Bed Room Suites

Extraordinary Values in Furniture of the Very Best Construction

### Dining Room Furniture

**Sheraton Mahogany Dining Room Suite**  
4 pieces. . . . . Usually \$350.00 \$245.00

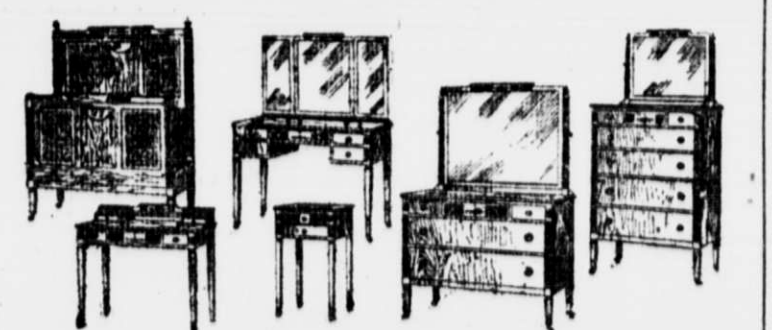


Designed especially for Lord & Taylor, carefully constructed in every detail. Buffet, 60 inches long, china cabinet, with fancy grill work and one mirror in the back. Table, 50 inch top, 8 foot extension. An assortment of chairs to match.

\$600.00 Sheraton Mahogany Suite. . . . . \$450.00  
\$450.00 Adam Mahogany Suite. . . . . \$345.00  
\$550.00 Adam Mahogany Suite. . . . . \$450.00  
\$1075.00 Chippendale Suite. . . . . \$735.00  
\$1344.00 Georgian Oak Suite. . . . . \$985.00  
\$513.50 Jacobean Oak Suite. . . . . \$425.00  
\$583.00 Jacobean Oak Suite. . . . . \$432.50  
\$435.00 Oxford Oak Suite (4 pcs.) . . . . . \$257.50  
\$465.00 Oxford Oak Suite (4 pcs.) . . . . . \$275.00  
\$282.50 Colonial Mahogany Suite. . . . . \$195.00  
\$308.50 Mahogany Suite (4 pcs.) . . . . . \$245.00  
\$300.00 Adam Mahogany Suite (4 pcs.) . . . . . \$235.00

### Bed Room Furniture

**Adam Bed Room Suite**  
Usually \$350.00 \$245.00



Made expressly for Lord & Taylor. The material and construction of the very best. In Circassian walnut, mahogany or antique ivory, 4 pieces—full size bedstead, dresser, chiffonier and dressing table.

\$437.50 Mahogany Suite (4 pcs.) . . . . . \$295.00  
\$310.00 Adam Mahogany Suite. . . . . \$245.00  
\$250.00 Adam Mahogany Suite. . . . . \$167.50  
\$375.00 Colonial Mahogany Suite. . . . . \$245.00  
\$225.00 Mahogany Suite (4 pcs.) . . . . . \$137.50  
\$265.00 Mahogany Suite (4 pcs.) . . . . . \$195.00  
\$360.00 Sheraton Inlaid Mahogany Suite. . . . . \$265.00  
\$1530.00 Ivory Suite (10 pcs.) . . . . . \$1085.00  
\$1071.00 Ivory Suite (11 pcs.) . . . . . \$785.00  
\$740.00 Ivory Suite (5 pcs.) . . . . . \$545.00  
\$2500.00 Walnut Suite (11 pcs.) . . . . . \$1500.00  
\$900.00 Walnut Suite (9 pcs.) . . . . . \$745.00

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## Mid-Winter Shoe Sale

20% Discount

Our semi-annual sale begins tomorrow. Our complete stocks are offered at a discount. No styles are withheld.

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